



snehashraya

Cancer Hospice and Daycare Center, Ahmedabad
B. Arch Thesis | 2017

01



vāṇijyadūta

Israeli Consulate General, Mumbai
B. Arch Semester 7 | 2015

08



vana-okasā

Co-operative Housing Society for Working Professionals, Pune
B. Arch Semester 8 | 2016

12



saṃnidhāna

Bashiruddin Community Hall and Playground, Dhaka
Internship, Shatotto, Dhaka | 2018

15



antyeṣṭi

Delower Hossain Crematorium and Children's Graveyard, Dhaka
Internship, Shatotto, Dhaka | 2018

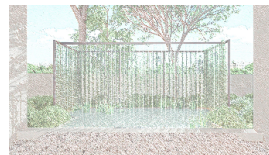
17



vidyā-vihāra

COEP Bajaj School of Mechanical Engineering and House of Clubs
Christopher Charles Benninger and Associates | 2019

19



atirikta

Other Work

22

Rishaad Amirali Amlani

Master of Architecture Application Portfolio
Academic | Professional | Interiors | Landscape | Writing

brief

The World Cancer Report by the WHO has said that “one in 10 Indians will develop cancer during their lifetime, and one in 15 Indians will die of cancer.” Experience from cancer centers suggests that two-thirds of patients with cancer are incurable at presentation and need palliative care. The goal of palliative care is to improve the quality of life of both patients and families by responding to pain and other distressing physical symptoms and providing nursing care and psycho-social and spiritual support. It needs a team comprising doctors, nurses, counselors, social workers, and volunteers. Hospices bring all of these facilities and facilitators under one roof in a home-like setting.

In India, hospice care is challenging to find, with 19 states/union territories without services. The western state of Gujarat is one of them. Gujarat has the highest cancer incidence in India. Close to 75,000 cases of common cancer were diagnosed in 2016, with a mortality rate of almost 50%. Hospices are the need of the hour. The thesis studies the disease, the history of palliative care in India and the world, physical and psycho-social problems faced by cancer patients, healing principles in architecture, and the psychological effects of color and texture.



The project is a reminder that death, done well, can be a beautiful and liberating experience, a chance for families to come together and to heal, to share memories and hope, to embrace both the past and the future and to complete the great circle of life.

Vernacular Architecture

Psychology

Healing

Community Participation

Sustainability

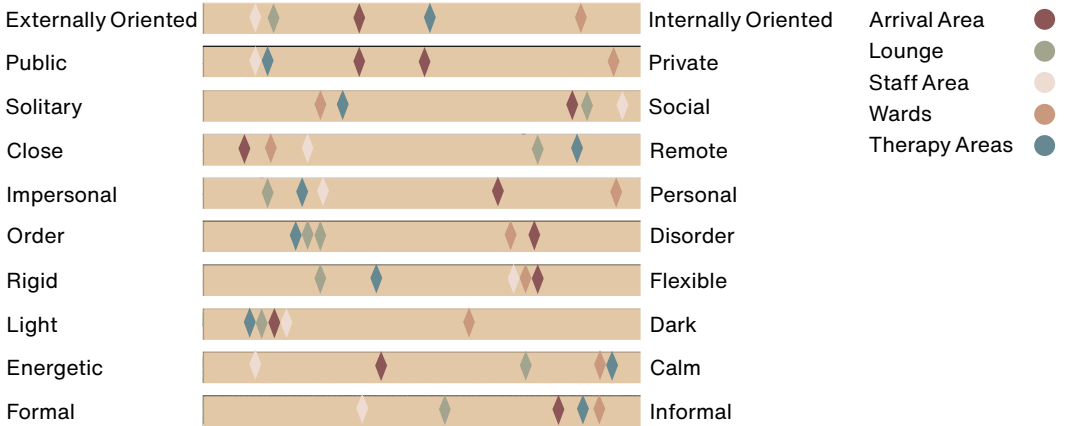
Social Relevance

Building Type	Healthcare, Institutional, Residential	
Capacity	120 Patients, 40 Outpatients	
Construction Type	Confined Load Bearing Masonry (Earthquake Resistant)	
Measurements	Site Area : 21,400 sq. m. Site Coverage : 9200 sq. m.	Gross Area : 11650 sq. m. Net Area : 7150 sq. m. De-facto Area : 4500 sq. m.
Components	Meet and Greet Area Staff and Administration Outpatient Department Community Garden	Therapy Areas Inpatient Bedrooms and Wards Daycare and Café Mortuary

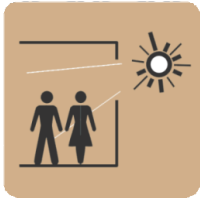
findings

As part of the research, case studies were conducted at leading Hospices in India and internationally to understand best practice. Contextual, programmatic, spacial and sensory analysis were conducted at the North London Hospice and St. Michael's Hospice in the United Kingdom, Karunashraya in Bangalore and CIPLA Palliative Care Center in Pune.

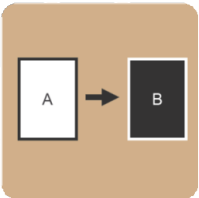
The main areas of the hospice were analysed using the following parameters:



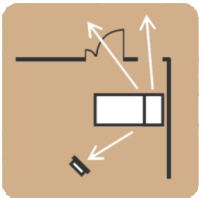
An enquiry into how certain spaces make different patients feel was an integral part of designing the Hospice



There should be spaces for reflection in a spiritual atmosphere



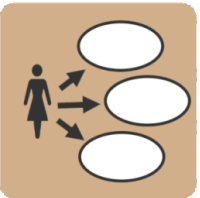
Spaces should be flexible and accommodate different functions



It should be possible for the patient to watch TV, look through the window and see the passageway



Avoid creating an impression of being watched



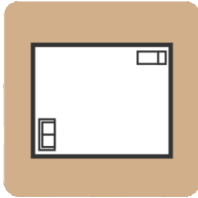
The staff should be as close to the wards, daycare and examination facilities as possible



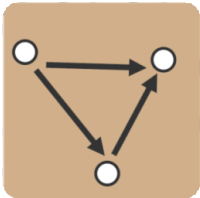
There must be inclusion of and access to green spaces in and around the hospice



The ward should be divided into small units to maintain an overview and a sense of intimacy



Spaces must be appropriately sized and shouldn't look too large or too small to patients



Creating close proximity to make moving between any two rooms easy for the patients



A communal main entrance for the entire hospice



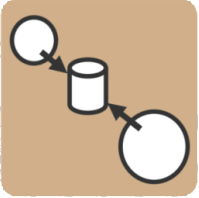
The ward should be perceived as a separate zone



Staff areas must be interactive with dynamic types of meetings and conversations possible



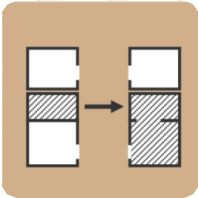
The building must encompass the hospice.



Different departments in the Hospice must share support rooms and facilities.



The communal areas and public spaces should foster social relations between users



Wards shouldn't be monotonous, with different numbers of occupants

response to location and context



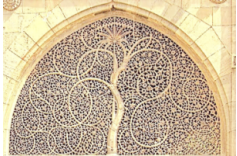
The site proposed for the hospice is in a semi-urban setting, as the hospice needs to be a stand-alone care environment. Land and construction cost in the area is lower, allowing for an expansive design and incorporation of more green space. The city's largest Cancer Hospital is only a mile away, and it is accessible from significant transit nodes



IIM Ahmedabad, 1974
Louis Kahn



Gandhi Smarak, 1958
Charles Correa



Sidi Saiyyed Mosque, 1572



Villa Sarabhai, 1955
Le Corbusier



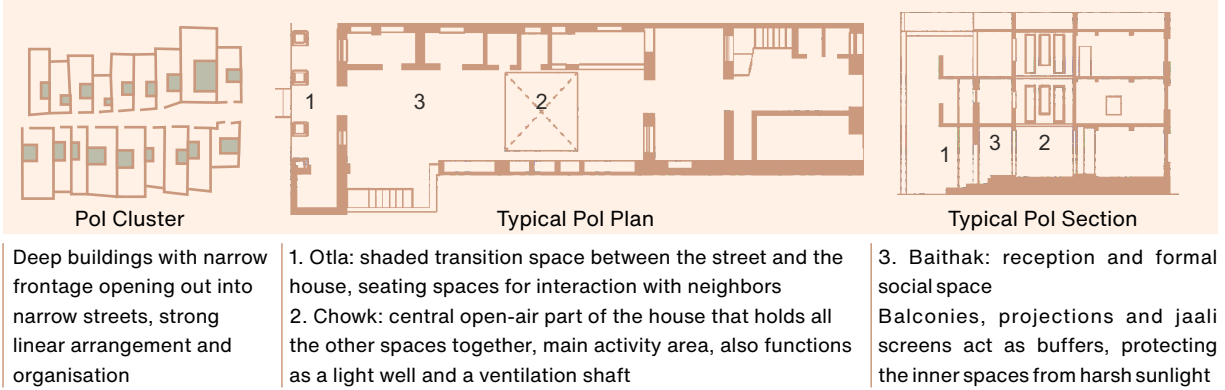
Sanskar Kendra, 1956
Le Corbusier



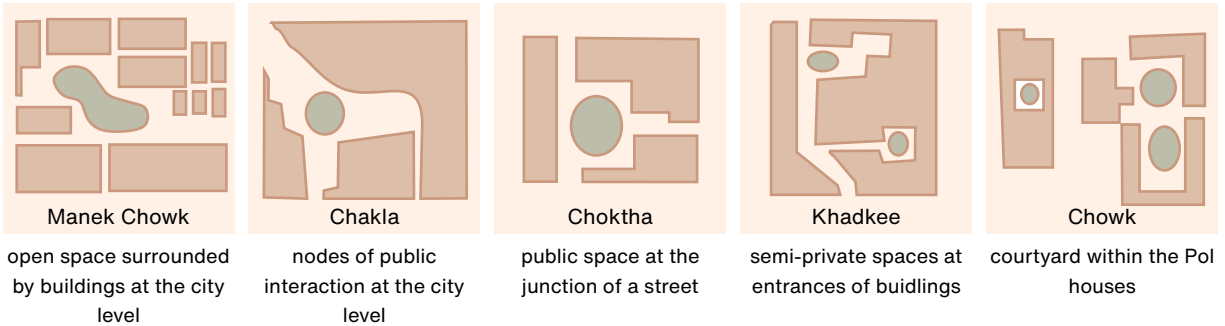
Rani Ki Vav, 11th Century

the vernacular: pol houses of ahmedabad

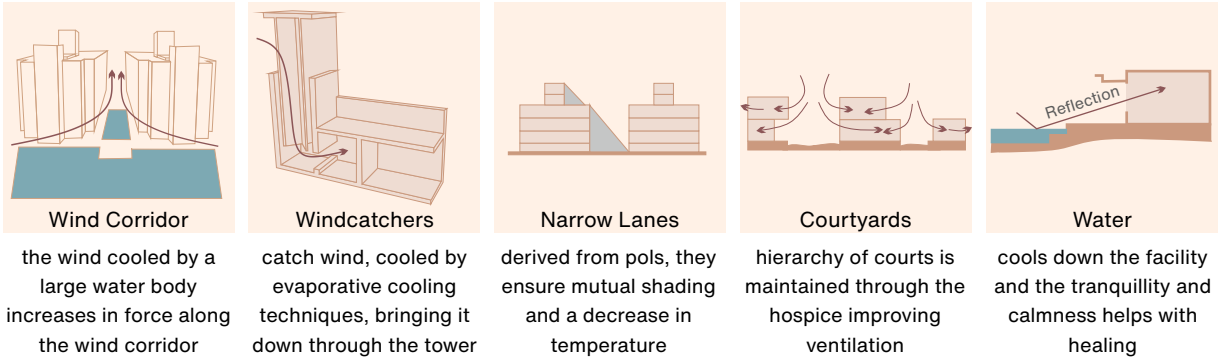
The Hospice derives spatial elements from the 300-year old traditional housing typology of Ahmedabad called Pols. These closed communities are usually inhabited by people or families connected by caste, relation, and profession. In the past, this dense fabric of houses shielded against external invasions, and also the congenital architecture protected the inhabitants from the extreme hot climates.



the local: hierarchy of open spaces in ahmedabad



climate of ahmedabad: hot and dry



site plan

legend

- 1. Main Entrance
- 2. Entry for Patients
- 3. Staff Entry
- 4. Multipurpose Hall
- 5. General Parking
- 6. Ambulance Parking
- 7. Accessible Parking
- 8. Meet and Greet Area
- 9. Outpatient Dept.
- 10. Outpatient Daycare
- 11. Staff Administration
- 12. Nurse Training and Housing
- 13. Café
- 14. Mortuary and Prayer Room
- 15. Garden for Contemplation
- 16. Inpatient Therapy Area
- 17. Inpatient Bedrooms
- 18. Inpatient Wards and Guest Accommodation
- 19. Community Garden
- 20. Labyrinth Garden
- 21. Water Body
- 22. Meditation Rooms
- 23. Existing Artificial Lake
- 24. Lakeside Promenade
- 25. Service Area



sections

Section AA



1. Daycare Waiting Area



2. Meet and Greet Area



3. Community Garden



4. Café



5. Courtyard



6. Community Garden - Outdoor Gymnasium

Section BB

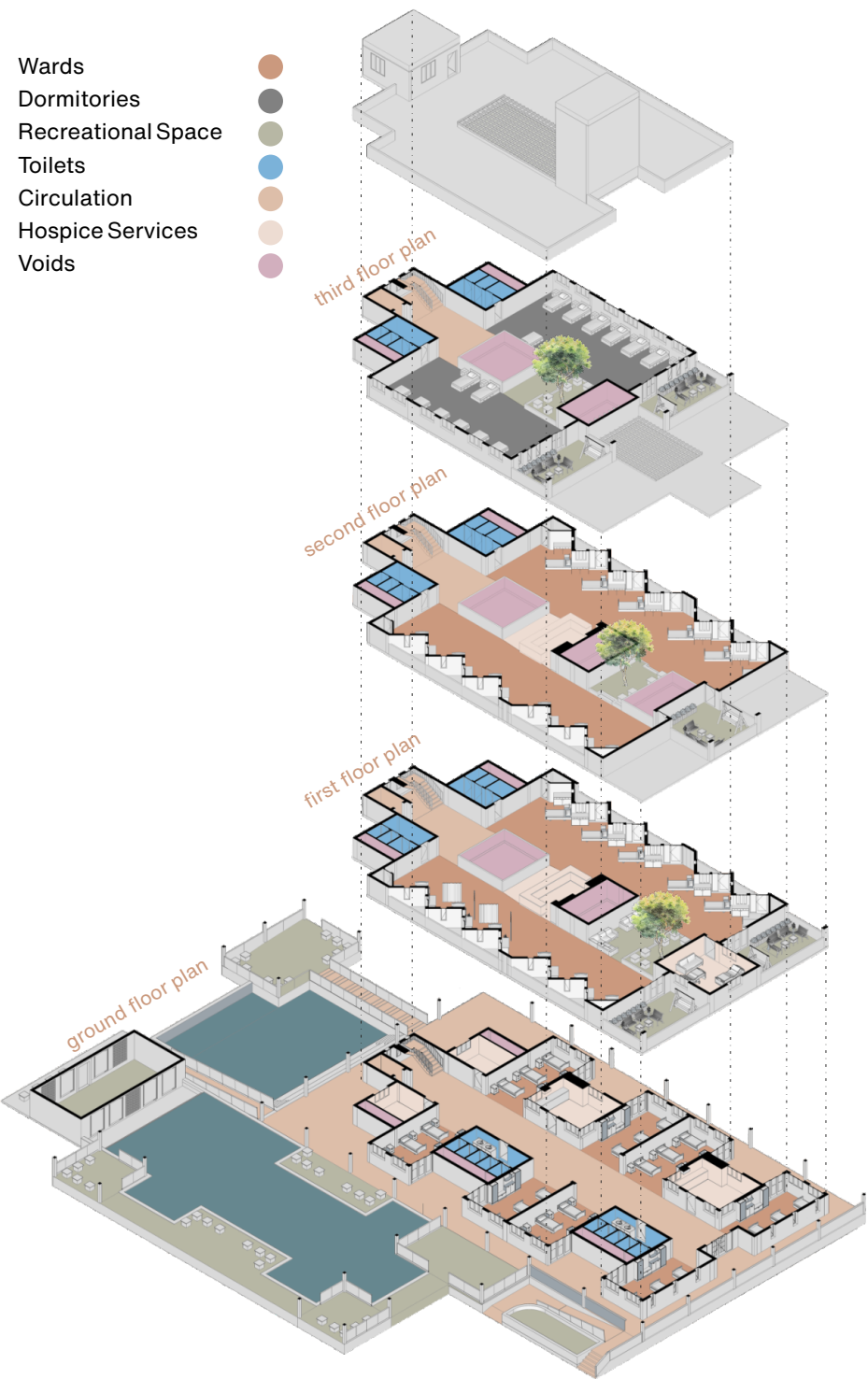


ward design

The wards' design focuses on the comfort of the patients, with ample space for circulation and socializing. The balconies angled towards the wind direction keep the wards at an optimum temperature, and trees on each floor give the patients a focal point of care and affection that helps heal. Nursing stations on each floor are placed at an appropriate distance from all the beds.



- Wards
- Dormitories
- Recreational Space
- Toilets
- Circulation
- Hospice Services
- Voids



Exploded Axonometric View highlighting Zoning, Circulation and Facilities



View from the Walking Trail



View of the wards from the Deck



Shaded corridors separating the wards from the court



Meditation rooms overlooking the water

landscape

The Hospice is interspersed with gardens and courtyards, each serving a different function. These spaces use the therapeutic properties of nature, water, and sunlight to create an atmosphere of healing for the patients. The Garden of Contemplation, adjoining the Mortuary, uses Japanese Zen Gardens' principles to welcome grieving family members. The Community garden reinterprets the traditional labyrinth garden, in itself a strong healing tool, and takes inspiration from the ancient stepwells of Ahmedabad.



Labyrinth Garden



Garden of Contemplation



Community Garden



vāṇijyadūta : consul general

Israeli Consulate General, Mumbai

Location: Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai

Academic | Individual | 7th Semester | Bachelor of Architecture

2
ACADEMIC

Rishaad Amlani | Softwares used: AutoCAD, Lumion, Sketchup, Photoshop

B.Arch | Semester 7 | 2014

brief

The project envisions a Consulate General for the Middle Eastern country of Israel in Mumbai, India. The Consulate would provide an array of services to Israeli citizens residing or traveling in India, such as assistance in emergencies and help with passports and birth reports. It would also assist non-Israelis with visas to Israel, Indian companies looking to invest or do business in Israel, and provide information on study and exchange programs.

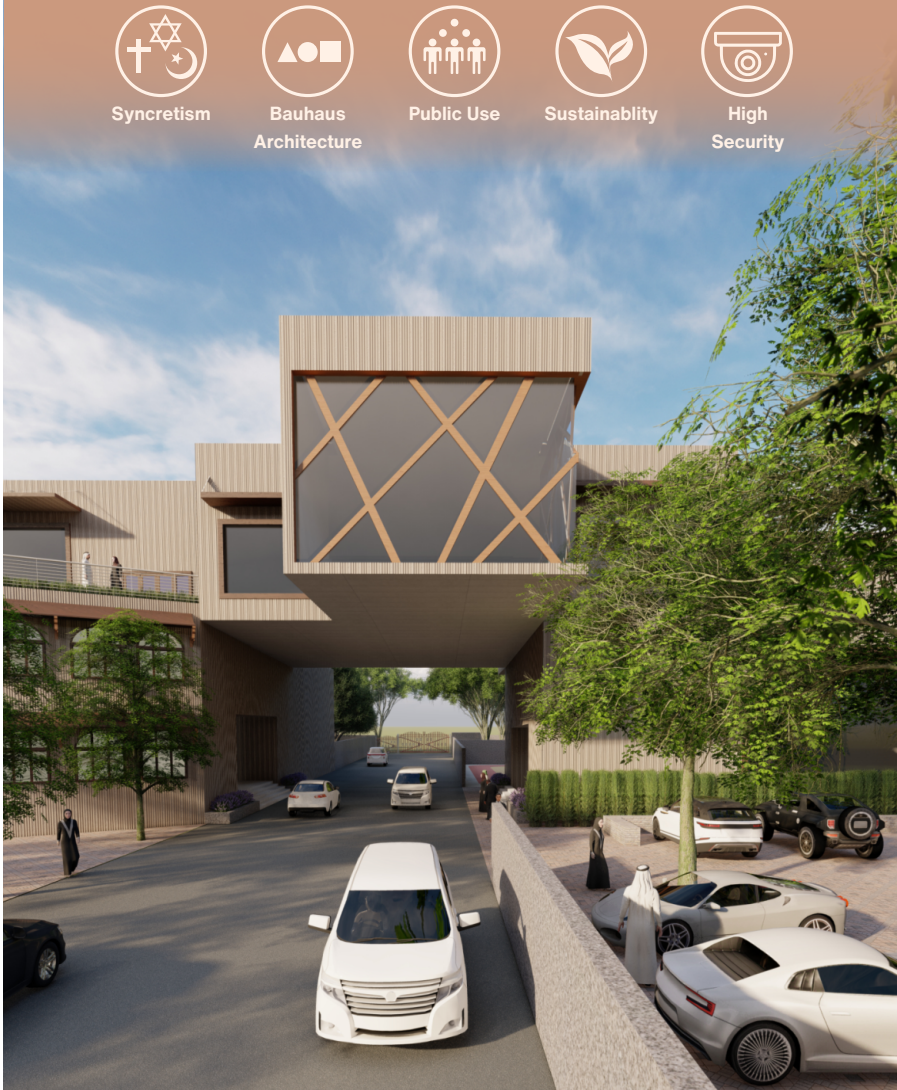
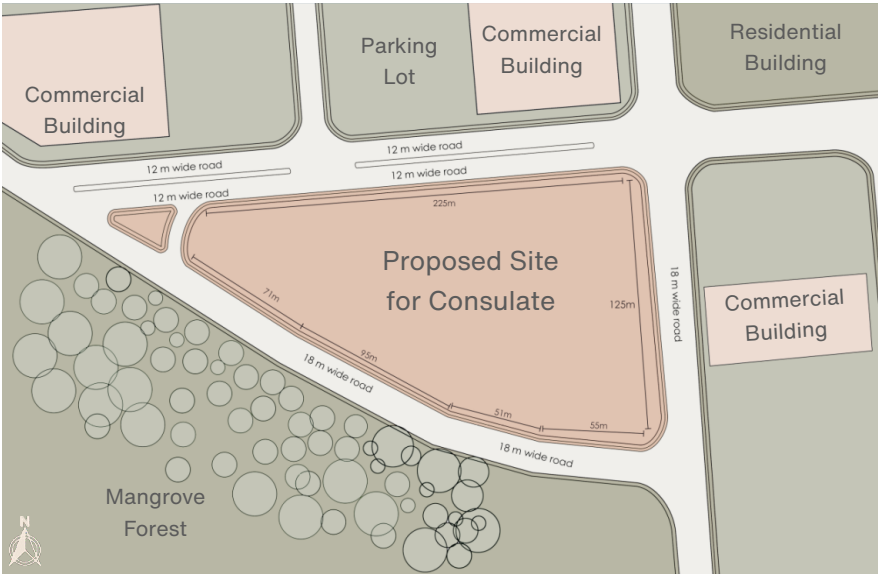
The biggest challenge of the project was to bring together the contradictory demands of security and representation. The Consulate has highly public spaces such as the Visa Offices, Arms Museum, and the Library of Jewish Culture, on the same campus as high-security private spaces such as the Chancellory and the Consul's Residence. The design of these diplomatic facilities required engaging the conceptual and physical requirements for sustainable and innovative buildings, including incorporating public space and civic engagement, while complying with stringent security measures.

site

The site is located in Bandra Kurla Complex, a planned commercial complex in Mumbai.

BKC houses a number of high-security commercial buildings including the National Stock Exchange, SEBI, NABARD Head Office, IL&FS, Asian Heart Institute, Dow Chemicals, ICICI Bank and Citibank.

The city's airport is located few kilometres to the north.

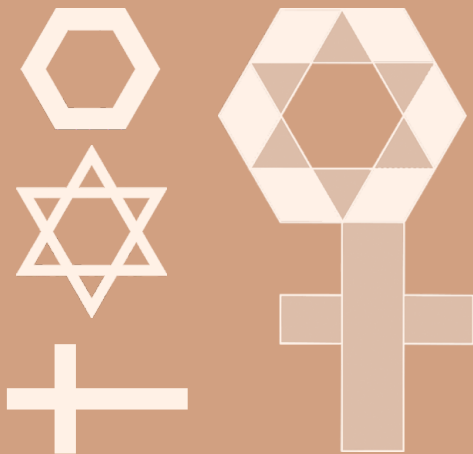


Building Type	Public, Administrative, Cultural	
Construction Type	Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC)	
Measurements	Site Area : 21,375 sq. m.	Gross Area :6,725 sq. m.
	Site Coverage : 4550 sq. m.	Net Area : 4,350 sq. m.
	De-facto Area : 2,375 sq. m.	
Components	Consul's Residence	Armory
	Chancellory	Library of Jewish Culture
	Commercial Attaché	Political Attaché
	Visa Office	Café
	Auditorium	Military Attaché
	Arms Museum	Consul's Office

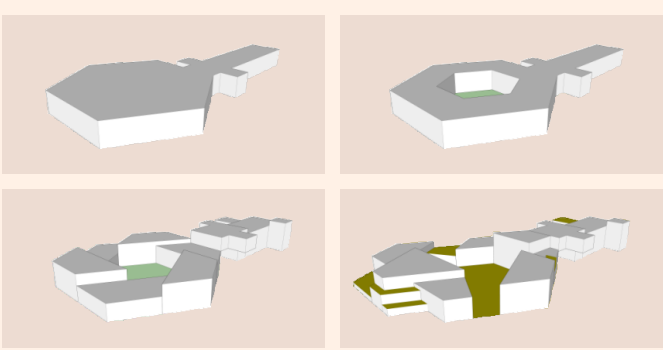
design: syncretism

Jews, Christians, and Muslims regard Israel as the biblical Holy Land. Its most sacred sites are in Jerusalem. Within its Old City, the Temple Mount complex includes the Dome of the Rock shrine, the historic Western Wall, Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Along with the Bauhaus movement, these three religions have had a significant influence on Israel's architecture. The design takes religious symbols from the three faiths and uses Bauhaus architecture principles to derive the form of the building.



an exercise in
massing and form

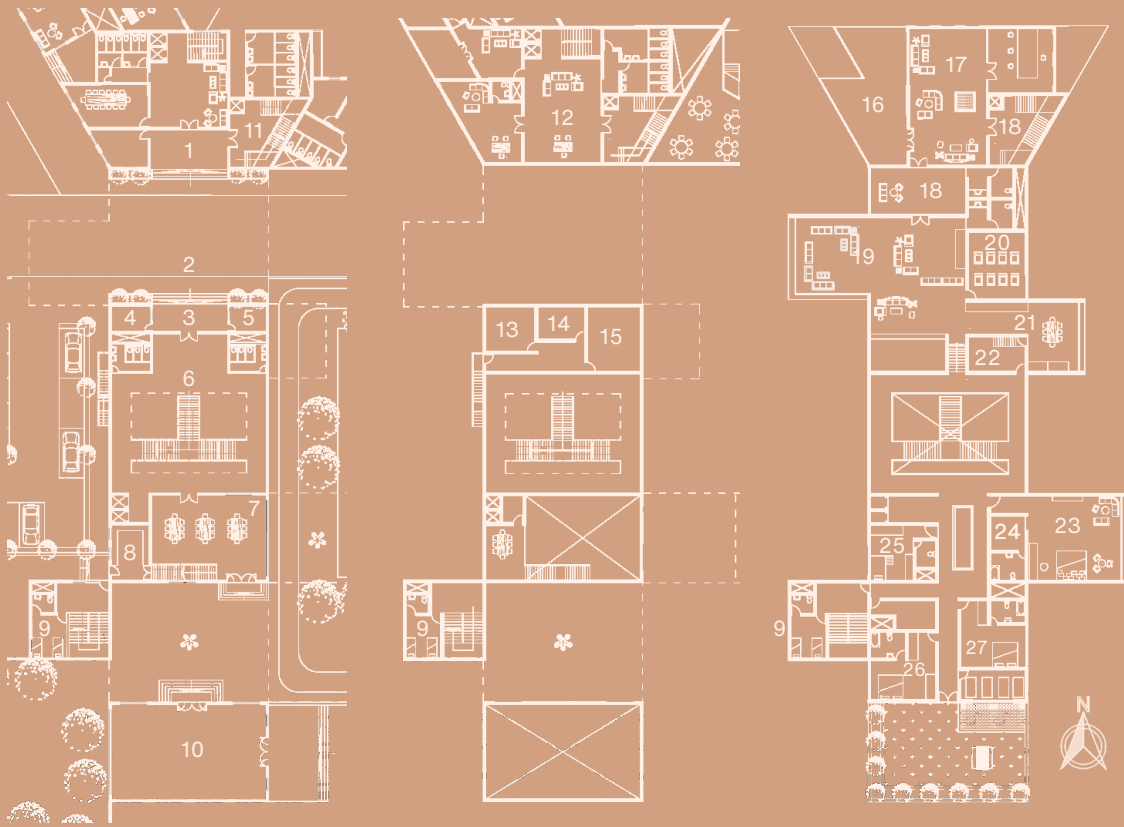


View of the Consul's Residence from the Parking

consul's residence

The Consul's Office connects both the Chancellery and the Consul's Residence. The Residence has been designed using the Bauhaus characteristics of asymmetry, irregularity, and pattern.

The Residence is where the Councul would entertain high-ranking guests and officials, so a high degree of privacy is required. The living areas and the sleeping areas, as such, have been segregated into private and semi-private areas by a large hall with a grand staircase connecting the two levels.



Ground Floor Plan

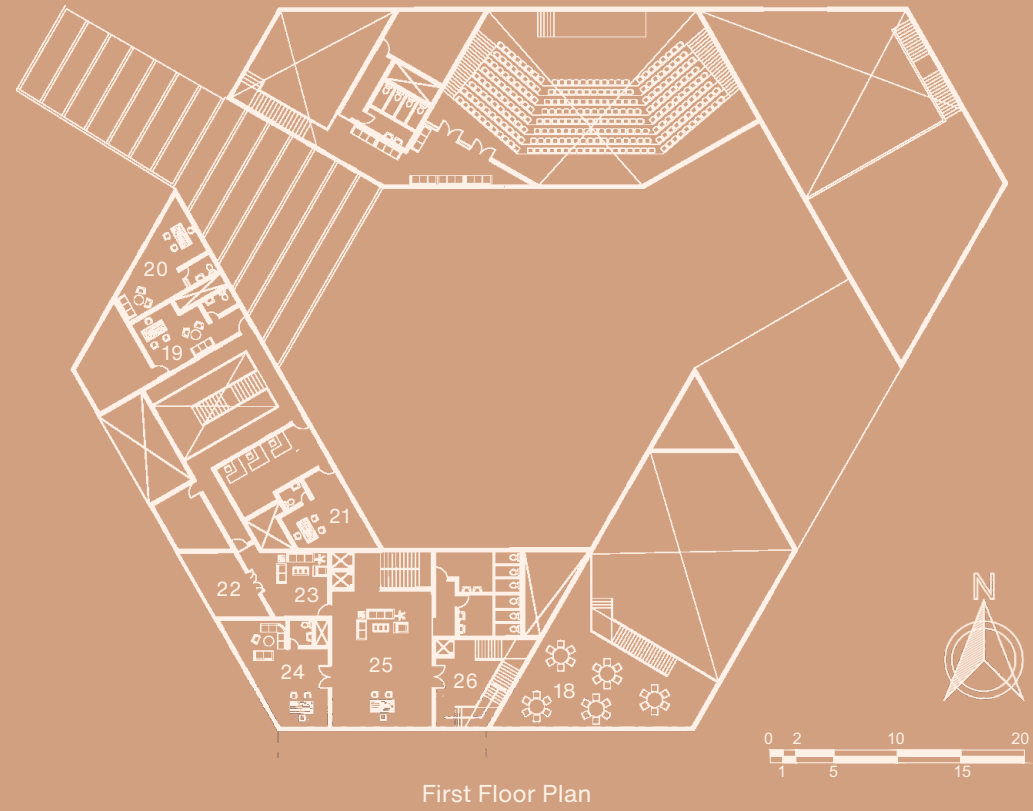
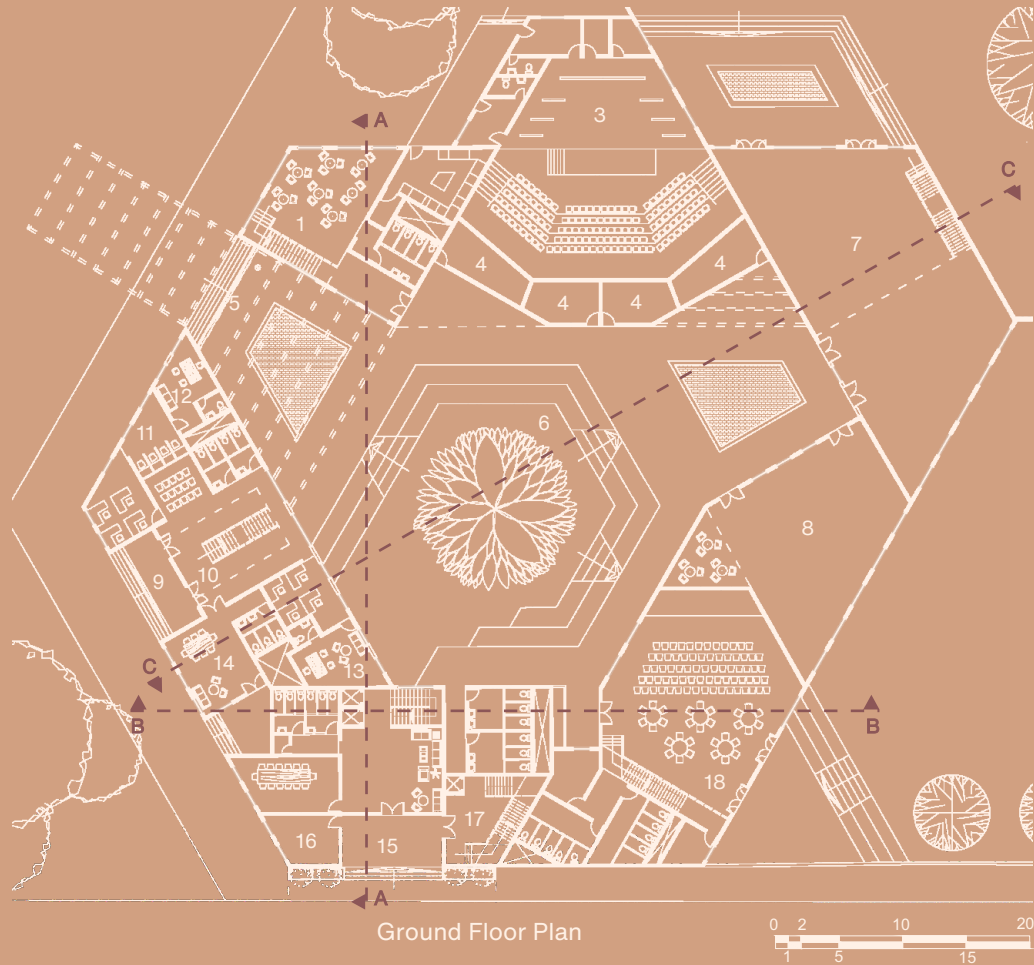
First Floor Plan

Second Floor Plan



- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. V.I.P. Chancellery Entry | 9. Servants Room | 17. Councul's Office Suite | 25. Children's Bedroom |
| 2. Entrance to Residence | 10. Festivity Hall | 18. Councul's Access | 26. Bedroom |
| 3. Lobby for Checking | 11. Consul's Private Entrance | 19. Living Room | 27. Prayer Room |
| 4. Cloak Room | 12. Reception / Waiting Area | 20. Entertainment Room | |
| 5. Surveillance Room | 13. Armory | 21. Dining Room | |
| 6. Central Hall | 14. EPBX Room | 22. Pantry | |
| 7. Dining Hall | 15. Surveillance Control Room | 23. Master Bedroom | |
| 8. Kitchen | 16. Terrace | 24. Walk-in Closet | |

chancellory and cultural center

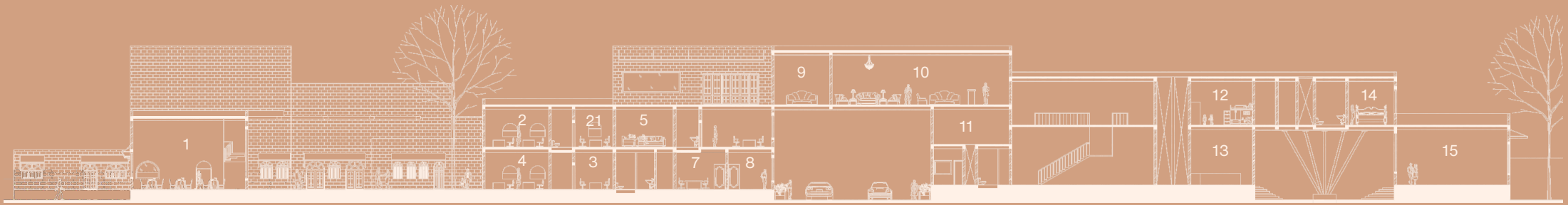


- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Café | 11. Visa Kiosks | 19. Military Attachee's Office |
| 2. Auditorium | 12. Second Secretary | 20. Visiting Dignitaries Office |
| 3. Stage | 13. Commercial Attaché | 21. Political Attachee's Office |
| 4. Merchandise Stalls | 14. Staff Lounge | 22. Terrace |
| 5. Cultural Centre Entry | 15. VIP Entrance | 23. V.V.I.P. Waiting Hall |
| 6. Courtyard | 16. Surveillance Room | 24. Assistant Consul's Office |
| 7. Israeli Arts Museum | 17. Consul's Private Entrance to Chancellory and Residence | 25. Reception and Waiting Area |
| 8. Library of Jewish Learning | 18. Multipurpose Hall | 26. Consul's Access |
| 9. Chancellory Entry (Public) | | |
| 10. Central Atrium | | |



The central Courtyard in the Chancellory and Cultural Center

site sections



Longitudinal Section A



Transverse Section B



Transverse Section C

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Café | 12. Children's Bedroom |
| 2. Political Attachees Staff | 13. Kitchen |
| 3. Commercial Attachee's Office | 14. Bedroom |
| 4. Commercial Attachee's Staff | 15. Festivity Hall |
| 5. V.I.P. Waiting Area | 16. Consul's Office Suite |
| 6. Assistant Counsul's Office | 17. Reception and Waiting Area |
| 7. Main Conference Hall | 18. V.I.P. Entrance Hall |
| 8. Surveillance Room | 19. Multipurpose Hall |
| 9. Counsul's Lobby | 20. Arms Museum |
| 10. Living Room | 21. Political Attachee's Office |
| 11. Armory | 22. Israeli Arts Museum |



Water features around the courtyard



The proposed Israeli Consulate

vana-okasā : forest living

Housing for Working Professionals
Location: Hingane Khurd, Pune
Academic | Individual | 8th Semester | Bachelor of Architecture

Rishaad Amlani | Softwares used: AutoCAD, Lumion, Sketchup, Photoshop



B.Arch | 2015

brief

The project tries to provide an alternative solution to the stacked matchbox housing schemes typical of the area. In an urban fabric governed by exorbitant land prices and market demand for total soil optimization, the project attempts to provide a contextual and user-oriented solution. It attempts to bring in the site's natural surroundings, including the dense forest area and water canal, into the housing scheme, keeping in mind the health and well-being of its residents.

forest living

The buildings are raised 9 meters above the podium level to bring the surrounding forests into the complex. This brings the surrounding woods into view all across the site and opens up the clear space to be used for various amenities such as landscaped gardens, clubhouses, decks, dining areas, and guest rooms, in the form of “tree houses.”

The columns are designed to replicate tree trunks, while the additional concrete “branches” provide additional structural support in the absence of beams. A stream of water runs along the complex's central axis with east-west oriented buildings staggered along its sides to maintain wind supply and expansive views.



- Climate Responsive
- Integration with Landscape
- Blending in with Nature
- Social Interaction

Building Type	Residential	
Construction Type	Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC)	
Measurements	Site Area : 25,150 sq. m.	Gross Area : 20,470 sq. m.
	Site Coverage : 11,280 sq. m.	
Components	Studio Apartments (50)	Rowhouses (8)
	1 Bedroom Apartments (70)	Dining Hall and Shops
	2 Bedroom Apartments (70)	Consultation Rooms
	3 Bedroom Apartments (70)	Conference Rooms
	Guest Rooms and Daycare	



- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Pedestrian Entry/Exit | 6. Amphitheatre | 11. Multipurpose Hall | (A) 1 & 2 Bedroom Apartments | (E) Commercial Area | (J) Guest Rooms |
| 2. Vehicular Entry/Exit | 7. Cabana | 12. Swimming Pool | (B) 2 & 3 Bedroom Apartments | (F) Consultation Rooms | (K) Woodlands |
| 3. Entry/Exit to Basement Parking | 8. Conference Room | 13. Community Kitchen | (C) Studio Apartments | (G) Daycare Center | (L) Club House |
| 4. Shops and Laundry | 9. Dining Hall | 14. Common Lounge | (D) Rowhouses | (H) Water Body | |
| 5. Deck | 10. Gymnasium | | | | |

site section



Site Section A



Amenity areas such as guest rooms, entertainment rooms and cafes are imagined as “tree houses”



A typical gaming and sports area at the housing scheme

samnidhana : a place of gathering

Bashiruddin Community Hall and Playground

Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Professional | 1 Month | Team: Rafiq Azam, Rishaad Amlani

4
DESIGN

Rishaad Amlani | Softwares used: AutoCAD, Sketchup, 3ds Max

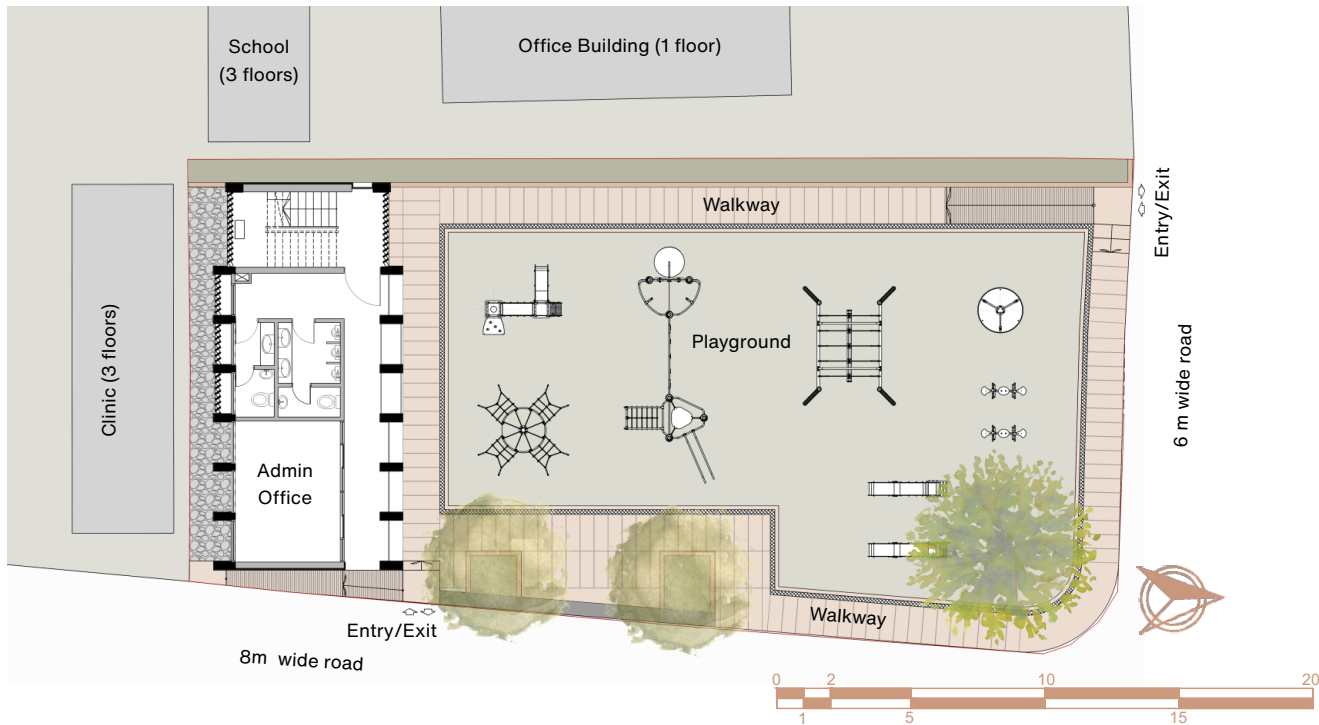
SHATOTTO: Architecture for Green Living| 2018

brief

The project is part of the South Dhaka City Corporation's Jol Shobuje (Parks and Playgrounds) Initiative, a series of 33 Public Spaces to rejuvenate neighborhoods and communities. The design brief of each public space is developed through community outreach and the involvement of all stakeholders. During discussions with the local community, the need for a gymnasium and a playground was expressed. A café that could be contracted out was added to make the project financially viable.

The building's design aims for simplicity in materiality and form, using extended columns and recessed floor slabs to emphasize its verticality. The brick cladding extensively used is accentuated with horizontal exposed concrete elements. It uses a modern contemporary architectural language, while still staying rooted to the local traditions of its context using brick cladding from local kilns and variety of brick screens in different patterns on the facade.

site plan



Integration with
Landscape



Local materials
and traditions



Community
Participation



Social



Building Type

Public Use

Construction Type

Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) and Brick Cladding

Measurements

Site Area :472 sq. m.

Gross Area :280 sq. m.

Site Coverage : 80 sq. m.

Components

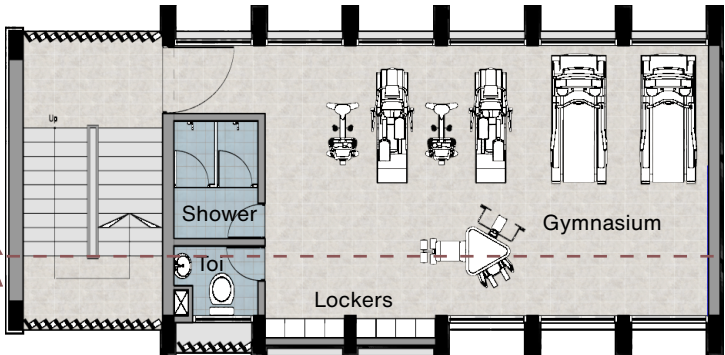
Playground

Library

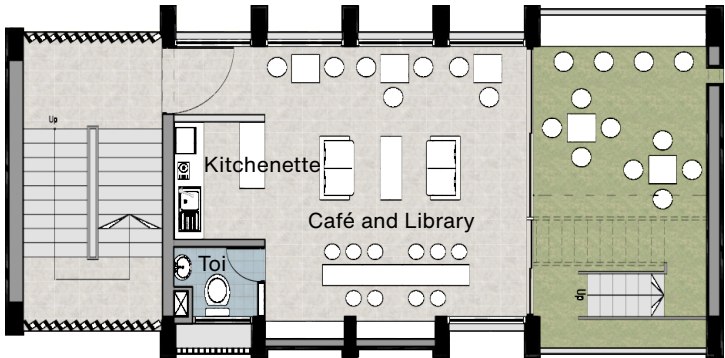
Gymnasium

Kitchenette

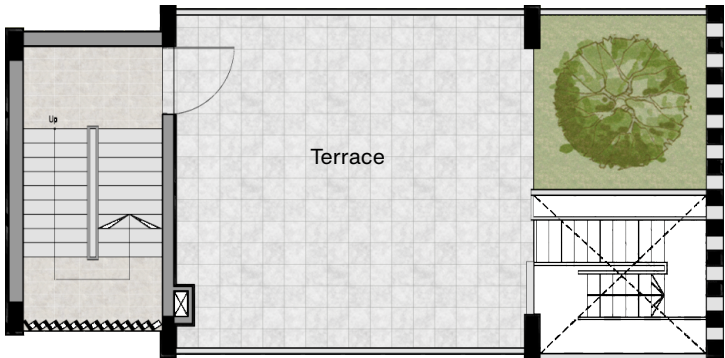
Café with Outdoor Seating



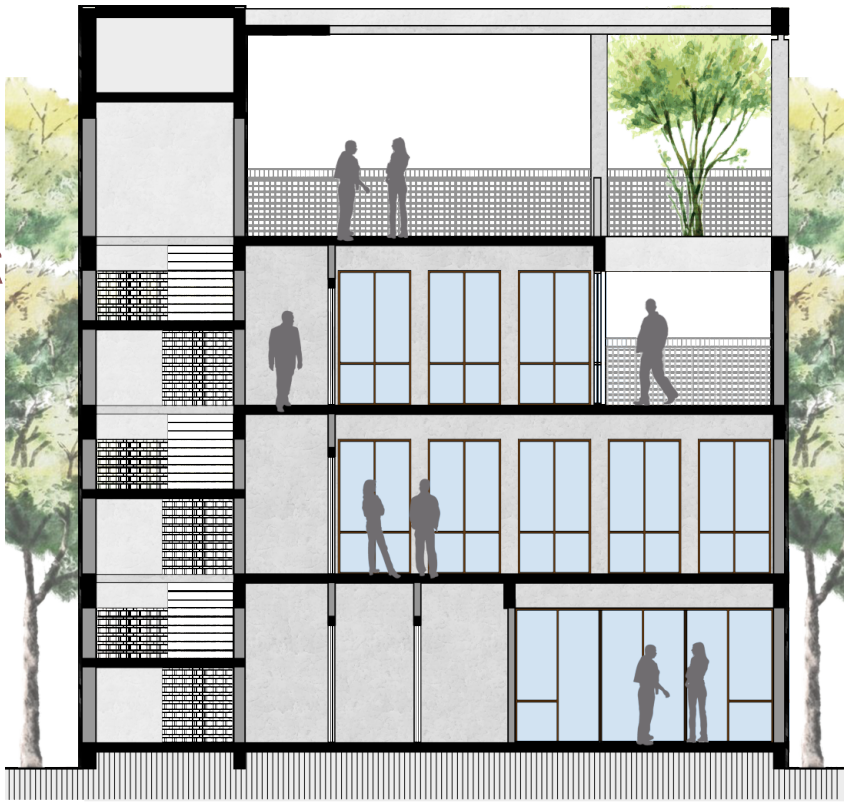
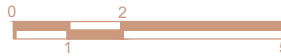
First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



Terrace Floor Plan



Section AA



Concrete benches at the entrance



Terrace-level seating area for the café



South-side elevation of the community center

brief

This project was also a part of the South Dhaka City Corporation's Jol Shobuje (Parks and Playgrounds) Initiative, a series of 33 Public Spaces to rejuvenate neighborhoods and communities.


The intent of the project was to upgrade the existing manual crematorium that was in a state of derelict and disrepair. A key challenge was to design the crematorium in a Muslim country where cremation is a rare practice.

The building is designed to be a compact structure, simple in form yet contemplative. It is envisioned to be a place where the bereaved families can mourn without being overpowered by the surroundings and yet appreciate life through the structure's simplistic beauty.




Existing Crematorium







Local materials
and traditions




Psychology




Healing



Community
Participation



Sustainability



Social
Relevance



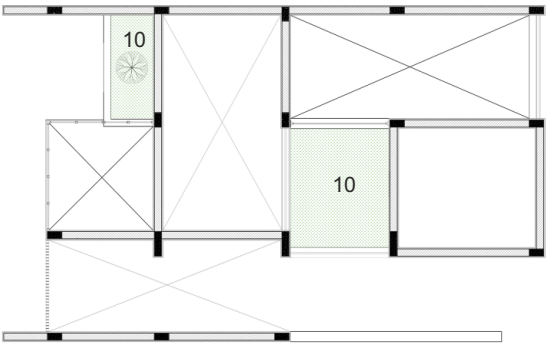
Building Type	Public Use	
Construction Type	Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) with Brick Cladding	
Measurements	Site Area :730 sq. m. Site Coverage : 195 sq. m.	Gross Area :154 sq. m.
Components	Ritual Platform Manual Burning Area Body Washing Area	Electric Cremation Room Generator Room

legend

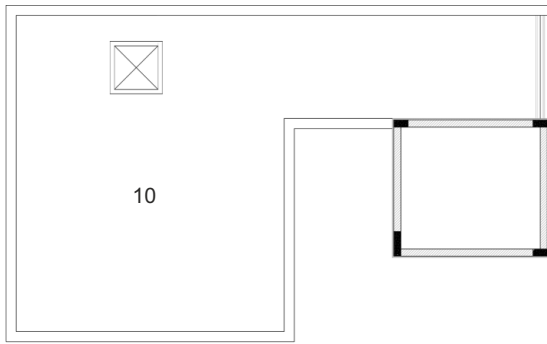
- 1. Ramp
- 2. Lobby
- 3. Waiting Area
- 4. Ritual Platform
- 5. Body Washing Area
- 6. Manual Burning Area
- 7. Toilet
- 8. Store
- 9. Generator Room
- 10. Terrace
- 11. Electric Cremator



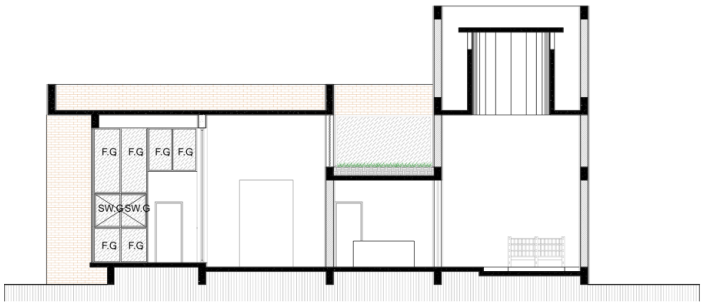
Ground Floor Plan



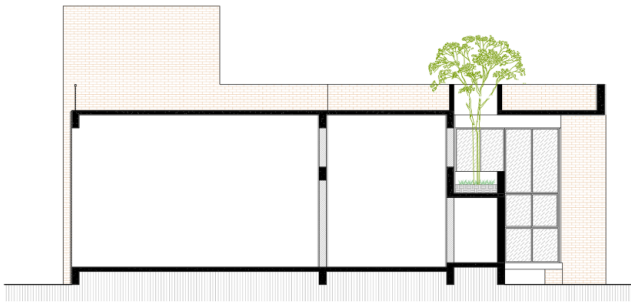
Level 2 Plan



Level 3 Plan



Section 1



Section 2



Elevation



vidyā-vihāra : a place of learning

COEP Bajaj School of Mechanical Engineering and House of Clubs

Location: Pune, India

Professional | 6 months| Team: Prof. Christopher Benninger, Rishaad Amlani



Rishaad Amlani | Softwares used: AutoCAD, Sketchup, Lumion

Christopher Charles Benninger and Associates | 2019

brief

Established in 1854, the College of Engineering at Pune (COEP) is one of Asia's oldest engineering colleges. The existing Mechanical Engineering Drawing Hall is a part of this iconic campus. The proposed upgradation will double the square footage of the existing heritage building as a new Mechanical Engineering Department facility.

The upgraded building will retain the Mechanical Engineering Drawing Hall while housing additional laboratories, faculty rooms, and classrooms for the Mechanical Engineering Department. The building, also home to the House of Clubs, will have congregation facilities for the plethora of college clubs at COEP on the Ground Floor and a common Seminar Hall on the Lower Ground Floor.

The proposed extension will replicate the heritage structure's architectural language, with coursed rubble masonry walls, wooden windows, and projected concrete sills and lintels. On the second floor, the resituated Drawing Hall will be covered by a steel truss with skylights reminiscent of the original northlight truss in the existing building that needed to be demolished on the client's insistence.

location on the COEP master plan



Mechanical Engineering Drawing Hall and House of Clubs



Structural Complications



Community Participation



Social Interaction



Heritage Preservation



Building Type	Educational	
Construction Type	RCC and Steel Composite Structure	
Measurements	Gross Area - 3532 sq.m.	
Components	House of Clubs	Mechanical Drawing Hall
	Gymkhana and Offices	Faculty Rooms
	Seminar Halls	CAD Classroom
	Research Laboratories	

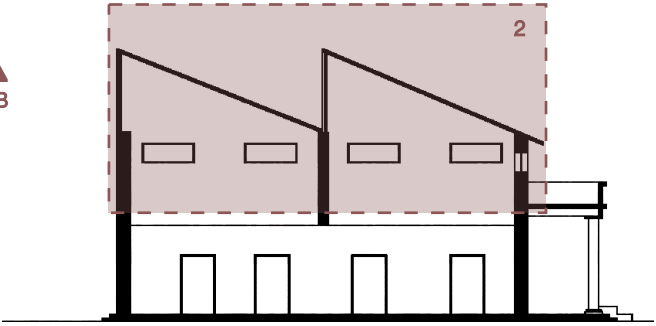
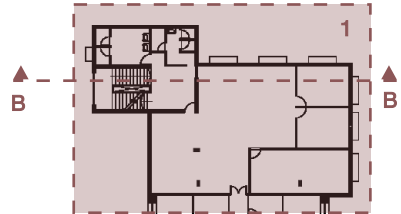
existing building



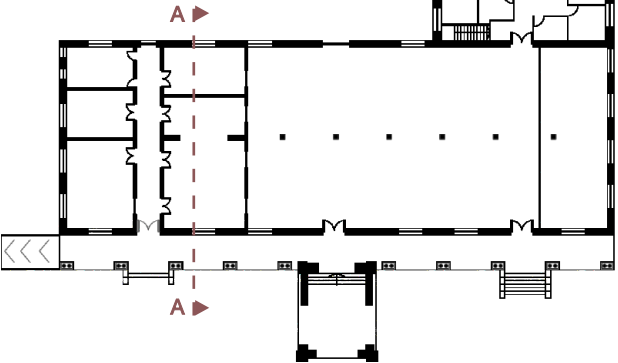
proposed extension



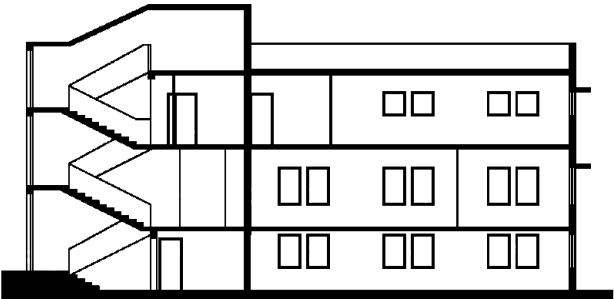
- 1. To be demolished due to poor quality of construction and non-compliance with Campus Masterplan
- 2. Existing roof to be demolished and two floors added as part of the extension



Existing Section AA



Existing Ground Floor Plan



Existng Section BB



Ramps and new staircases have been added to improve accessibility



The mechanical drawing hall receives natural light through skylights

the design

The Mechanical Building is a heritage structure and hence, there was a conscious effort to preserve the fabric of the building, despite the removal of the northlight roof at the insistence of the client. The stone exterior walls would remain untouched, while the interior would be replaced by a steel-RCC composite structure with deck slabs allowing for the increase in height and capacity of the building. The biggest challenge in the project, apart from its complicated structural design, was the negotiation between the aspiration of the clients, the needs of the students and teachers, and the preservation of the architectural heritage of the building.

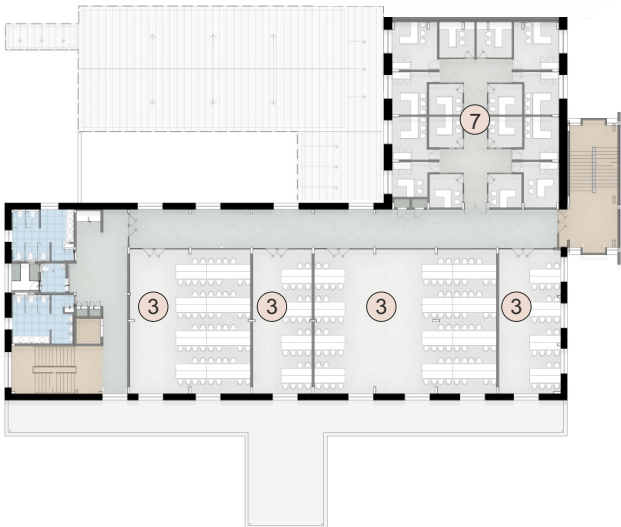


Ground Floor Plan with Site

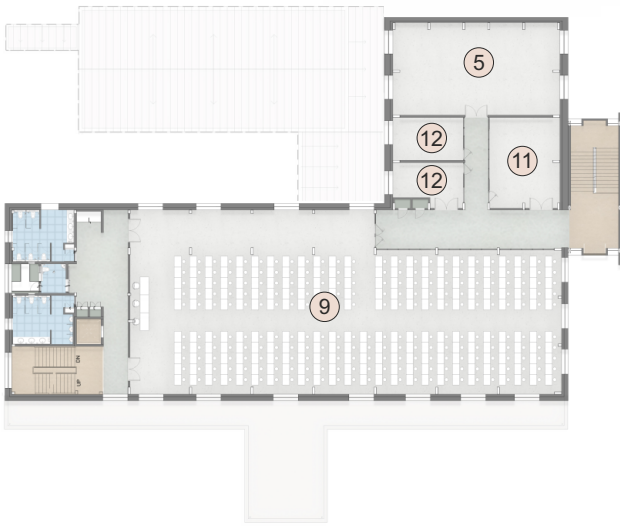


Sectional View AA

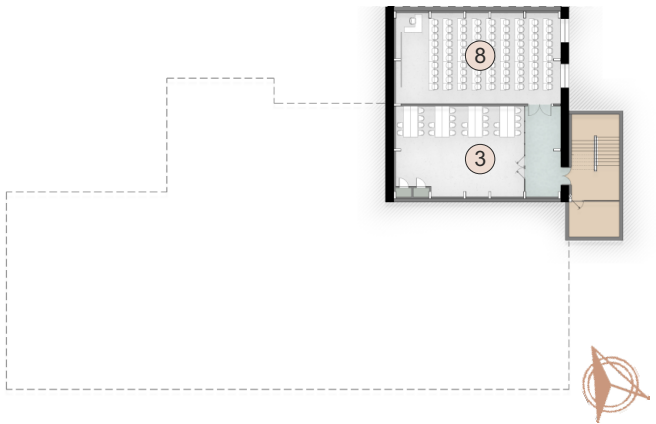
1. House of Clubs
2. Exam Room
3. Laboratories
4. Arts and Crafts Room
5. Library
6. Seminar Hall
7. Faculty Rooms
8. CAD Classroom
9. Drawing Hall
10. Existing NCC Building
11. IT Room
12. Tuition Room



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



Basement Plan



pluralism and the city

Competition Essay

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published articles

The Architecture of Life

Global Encounters Expedition: Into the heart of India

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miscellaneous work

Graphic Design, Brand Design, College Magazine, Print Design,
Storybook

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